

REMARKS

This Amendment responds to the Office Action dated August 18, 2010, in which the Examiner rejected claims 1, 5, 9, 11 and 26-29 under 35 U.S.C. § 103.

As indicated above, claims 1, 28 and 29 have been amended for stylistic reasons. The amendments are unrelated to a statutory requirement for patentability and do not narrow the literal scope of the claims.

Claim 1 claims an apparatus for controlling an image display, claim 28 claims a method thereof and claim 29 claims a computer readable storage medium encoded with the method. The apparatus, method and medium include first determining if image data is combined with frame rate information. A frame image representation region and a reproduction speed indicating region are displayed. The frame image representation region displays the image data along a time axis in a reproduction order. A width of the frame image representation region represents a reproduction time of the image data. The reproduction speed indicating region displays (1) a speed range available for reproduction and (2) a currently displayed reproduction speed within the speed range. When the image data is not combined with the frame rate information, the width of the frame image representation region in a horizontal direction is displayed according to a normal reproduction speed. When the image data is combined with the frame rate information, the width of the frame image representation region in a horizontal direction is displayed altered according to a reproduction time calculated based on a reproduction speed. When the speed range is altered in the reproduction speed indicating region, the width of the frame image representation region in the horizontal direction is displayed altered to correspond thereto.

By displaying the width of the frame image representation region in a horizontal direction according to a normal reproduction speed when the image data is not combined with the frame

rate information and by displaying the width of the frame image representation region in a horizontal direction as altered according to the reproduction time calculated based on the reproduction speed when the image data is combined with the frame rate information or when the reproduction speed is changed, as claimed in claims 1, 28 and 29, the claimed invention provides an apparatus, method and medium in which a relationship between the reproduction speed and expansion and contraction of the time axis can be easily understood allowing an editing operation to be easily conducted. The prior art does not show, teach or suggest the invention as claimed in claims 1, 28 and 29.

Claims 1, 5, 9, 11 and 26-29 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over *Kobayashi* (U.S. Patent No. 7,149,408) in view of *Chen, et al.* (U.S. Patent No. 6,912,726).

Applicant respectfully traverses the Examiner's rejection of the claims under 35 U.S.C. § 103. The claims have been reviewed in light of the Office Action, and for reasons which will be set forth below, Applicant respectfully requests the Examiner withdraws the rejection to the claims and allows the claims to issue.

Kobayashi appears to disclose an apparatus for editing moving-picture data, which comprises an input device which inputs moving picture data, a display device which has a display screen in which displays the moving-picture data in the form of frames, on the display screen, and a controller which determines a number of rows and a number of columns in which to display the frames of the moving-picture data in accordance with the frame rate and a display unit time, both combined in the moving-picture data input by the input device, in which controls the display device, causing the same to display the frames in rows and columns the numbers of which have been determined (column 2, lines 5-16). When the frame rate of the moving picture is changed, the display device 21 displays the frames and the picture in such a way that the user

can quickly know the new frame rate. Hence the user can easily imagine how the moving picture will look when reproduced. For example, the user can predict how long the moving picture that is edited will last when it is reproduced. Further, two or more rows of the frames can be displayed at a time in the frame-displaying box 301. This makes it easy for the user to edit any group of frames forming a part of the moving picture, which lasts for the display unit time (column 8, lines 31-43).

Thus, *Kobayashi* merely discloses at column 2, lines 9-12 a controller which determines a number of rows and a number of columns in which to display the frames of the moving-picture data, in accordance with a frame rate. Thus, nothing in *Kobayashi* shows, teaches or suggests determining if image data is combined with frame rate information as claimed in claims 1, 28 and 29. Rather, the frame rate in *Kobayashi* is always combined and thus no determination is made to determine if it is combined. Rather, the determination in *Kobayashi* is only to determine the number of rows and columns to display. Applicant respectfully points out that if the frame rate is not combined with the image data in *Kobayashi*, *Kobayashi* would not be able to display the frames per row and column. Applicant respectfully requests the Examiner point out with specificity where in *Kobayashi* it is determined if image data is combined with frame rate information.

Additionally, *Kobayashi* merely discloses when the frame rate of a moving picture is changed, the display device 12 displays the frames of the picture in such a way that the user can quickly note the new frame rate. Nothing in *Kobayashi* shows, teaches or suggests a reproduction speed indicating region displaying (1) a speed range available for reproduction and (2) a currently displayed reproduction speed within the speed range as claimed in claims 1, 28 and 29. Applicant respectfully brings the Examiner's attention to Figure 3 of *Kobayashi* which

merely shows the frame rate, display time, and starting frame. Nothing in *Kobayashi* shows, teaches or suggests displaying a speed range available for reproduction.

Finally, *Kobayashi* merely discloses a display device displays the frames of the picture in such a way that a user can quickly know a new frame rate when the frame rate of the moving picture is changed. Nothing in *Kobayashi* shows, teaches or suggests altering the display of the width of the frame image representation region in a horizontal direction according to a reproduction time calculated based on a reproduction speed as claimed in claims 1, 28 and 29. As shown in numerous figures of *Kobayashi*, the display matrix in rows and columns is altered based on the display unit time set by a user (column 5, lines 53-55). Nothing in *Kobayashi* shows, teaches or suggests altering the display of the width of the frame image representation region according to a reproduction time calculated based on a reproduction speed.

Chen, et al. appears to disclose in Figure 6 a graphical user interface including a video window 501, play/stop button 503, step backward button 507, step forward button 509, random seek slider 511, on/off hot-link highlight button 505. The seek slider 511 provides the user with the capability to control the HOTVIDEO PREVIEWER to decode an output for display a particular video frame, which may be identified by the position of a slider on a slider bar (column 10, lines 20-49).

Thus, *Chen, et al.* merely discloses a video window 105 which is static. Nothing in *Chen, et al.* shows, teaches or suggests a frame image representation region displaying image data along a time axis in a reproduction order and a width of the frame image representation region representing a reproduction time of the image data as claimed in claims 1, 28 and 29. Rather, the video window 501 in *Chen, et al.* is static and does not change in width.

Additionally, Figure 6 of *Chen, et al.* does not show, teach or suggest a reproduction speed indicating region displaying a speed range and current reproduction speed. Therefore, column 10, lines 20-48 of *Chen, et al.* does not show, teach or suggest when the speed range is altered in the reproduction speed indicating region, the display of the width of the frame image representation region in the horizontal direction is altered to correspond thereto as claimed in claims 1, 28 and 29. Rather, *Chen, et al.* only discloses a video window 501 and a plurality of buttons to display frames in the video window.

Additionally, *Chen, et al.* discloses an INTERPOLATE operation which uses coordinate data from two key frames that sandwich a present frame and their respective frame numbers to linearly interpolate a rectangular region for the present frame which will be its hot region (column 6, lines 66-column 7, line 3). Column 8, lines 18-51 merely discloses how to interpolate.

Thus, *Chen, et al.* merely discloses at column 8, lines 18-51 how to interpolate a rectangular region for a present frame which will be its hot region. Nothing in *Chen, et al.* shows, teaches or suggests when image data is not combined with the frame rate information, the width of the frame image representation region in a horizontal direction is displayed according to a normal reproduction speed as claimed in claims 1, 28 and 29. Rather, *Chen, et al.* only discloses how to linearly interpolate a rectangular region for a present frame which will be its hot region.

A combination of *Kobayashi* and *Chen, et al.* would merely suggest to have the matrix with the rows and columns of frames of a moving picture data of *Kobayashi* be interpolated for hot regions as taught by *Chen, et al.* Thus, nothing in the combination of the references shows, teaches or suggests (a) determining if image data is combined with frame rate information, (b)

when image data is not combined with frame rate information, displaying the width of the frame image representation region in a horizontal region according to a normal reproduction speed, (c) when image data is combined with frame rate information, displaying the width of the frame image representation region in the horizontal direction altered according to the reproduction time calculated based on a reproduction speed, (d) when the speed range is altered, the width of the frame image representation region is altered and (e) a reproduction speed indicating region displaying a speed range and a current reproduction speed within the speed range as claimed in claims 1, 28 and 29. Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests the Examiner withdraws the rejection to claims 1, 28 and 29 under 35 U.S.C. § 103.

Claims 5, 9, 11 and 26-27 depend from claim 1 and recite additional features. Applicant respectfully submits that claims 5, 9, 11 and 26-27 would not have been obvious within the meaning of 35 U.S.C. § 103 over *Kobayashi* and *Chen, et al.* at least for the reasons as set forth above. Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests the Examiner withdraws the rejection to claims 5, 9, 11 and 26-27 under 35 U.S.C. § 103.

Thus, it now appears that the application is in condition for a reconsideration and allowance. Reconsideration and allowance at an early date are respectfully requested. Should the Examiner find that the application is not now in condition for allowance, Applicant respectfully requests the Examiner enters this Amendment for purposes of appeal.

CONCLUSION

If for any reason the Examiner feels that the application is not now in condition for allowance, the Examiner is requested to contact, by telephone, the Applicant's undersigned attorney at the indicated telephone number to arrange for an interview to expedite the disposition of this case.

In the event that this paper is not timely filed within the currently set shortened statutory period, Applicant respectfully petitions for an appropriate extension of time. The fees for such extension of time may be charged to Deposit Account No. 50-0320.

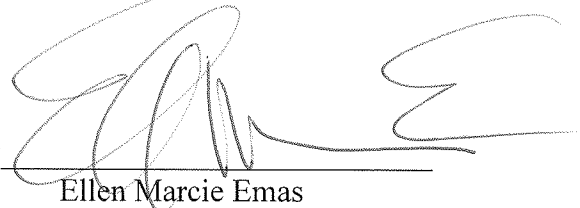
In the event that any additional fees are due with this paper, please charge to our Deposit Account No. 50-0320.

Respectfully submitted,

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